

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics

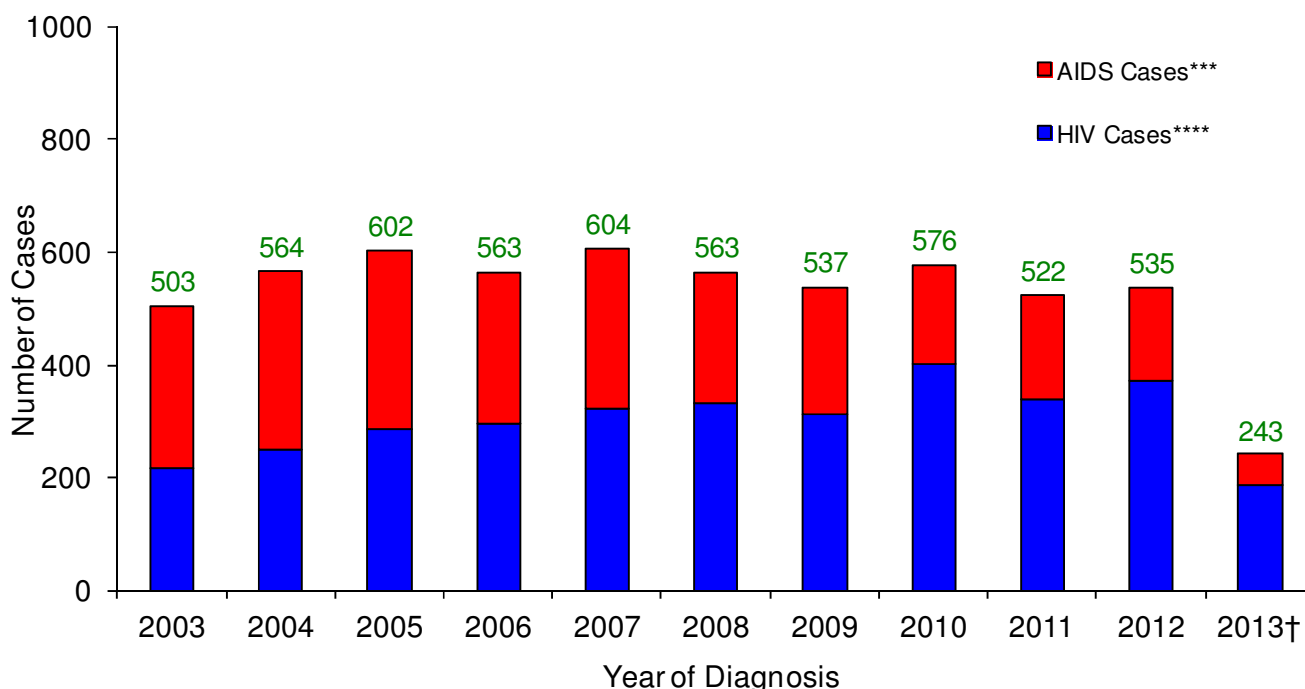
HIV/STD Statistics

June 2013

Notes to the Reader:

- **HIV disease** represents all individuals diagnosed with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), regardless of the stage of disease progression. All persons with HIV disease can be sub-classified as either an **acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS), or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). In this report, the sub-classification of HIV or AIDS is based on an individual's status of disease progression as of June 30, 2013.
- The data presented in this report only include cases **diagnosed** through June 30, 2013, based on information **reported** to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services through September 2013. The difference between the date of diagnosis and the date of report represents delays in case reporting.
- When assessing trends over time, please note that data presented for 2013 only represent cases diagnosed through June 30, 2013. All data are subject to change.
- Additional data quality assurances undertaken in the past year have improved data quality, but have resulted in changes in the number of reported cases over time and the number of persons living with HIV. This may result in discrepancies when comparing the current report to previous epidemiological data.

Figure 1. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2003—2013†**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

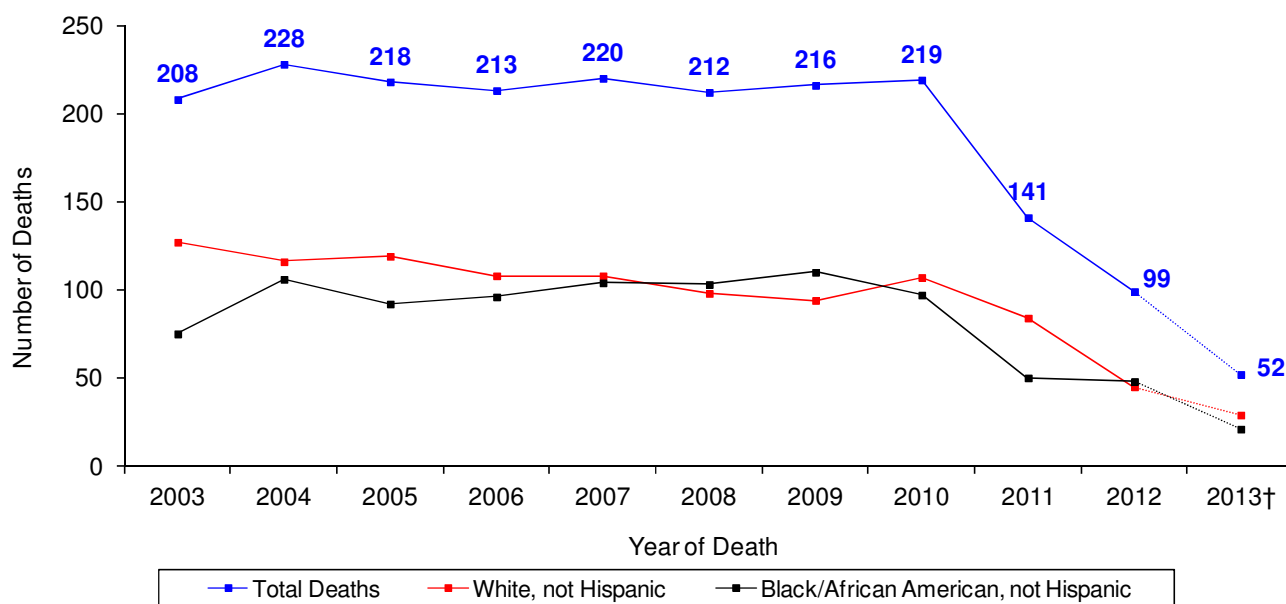
†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2013 and reported by September 30, 2013.

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of June 30, 2013.

- Since 1982, there have been a total of 19,141 HIV disease cases diagnosed through June 30, 2013.
- Between 2003 and 2012, the number of new HIV disease diagnoses has ranged from 503 cases in 2003, to 604 cases in 2007. Overall, the number of new cases has remained generally stable from 2003 to 2012.
- There have been 243 new HIV disease diagnoses from January to June 2013. In comparison, there were 282 new HIV disease diagnoses reported during the same time period in 2012¹.
- The differences in the number of individuals sub-classified as AIDS cases are due to the progression of the disease over time. For those diagnosed with HIV disease in 2003, a larger number are currently classified as AIDS cases compared to those diagnosed in 2012 because they have been living with the virus longer.

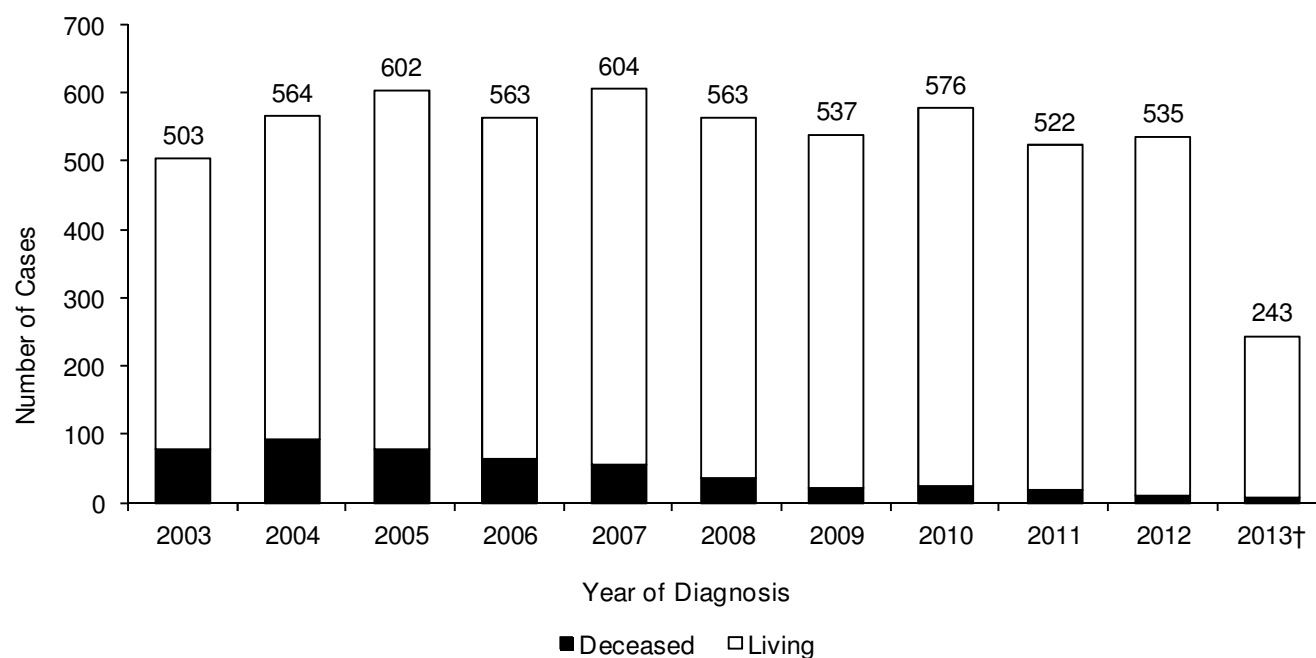
Figure 2. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Missouri, 2003—2013†



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri.

†Only includes deaths through June 30, 2013 and reported by September 30, 2013.

Figure 3. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2003—2013†**



*Vital status on June 30, 2013.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

†Only includes events occurring through June 30, 2013 and reported by September 30, 2013.

- The total number of deaths among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri has remained generally stable from 2003 to 2010 (Figure 2). The decline since 2011 may be due to delays in death reporting.
- A larger number of those diagnosed in 2003 have died as of June 30, 2013 compared to those diagnosed in 2012, likely due to differences in the length of time living with the virus and current age (Figure 3).

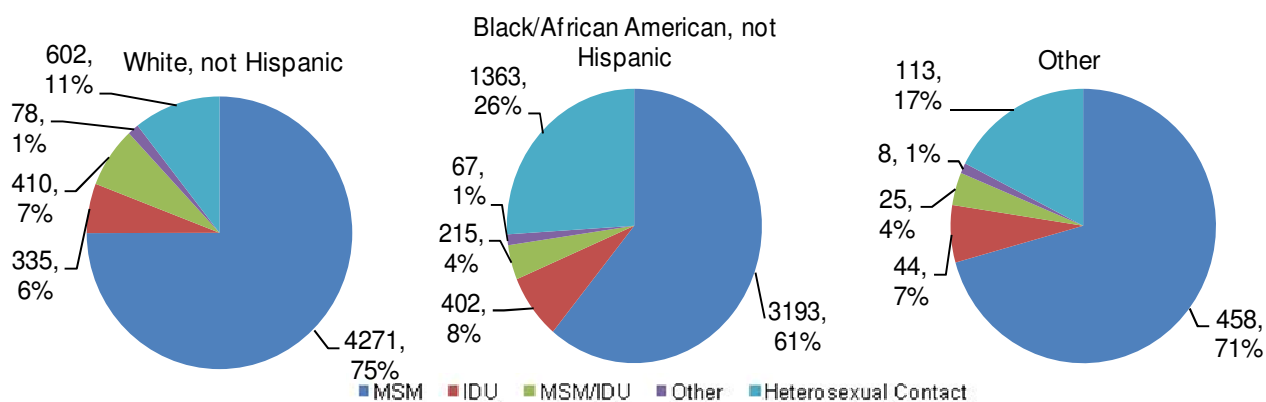
Table 1. Diagnosed and living HIV disease* cases by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age***, Missouri, 2013†					
Diagnosed and living HIV disease* cases by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Missouri, 2013					
Sex	Diagnosed 2013†		Living 2013†		
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate**</u>
Male	193	79.4%	9,599	82.9%	325.3
Female	50	20.6%	1,985	17.1%	64.6
Total	243	100.0%	11,584	100.0%	192.4
Race/Ethnicity					
White	98	40.3%	5,696	49.2%	117.3
Black/African American	132	54.3%	5,240	45.2%	754.3
Hispanic	10	4.1%	473	4.1%	209.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.8%	65	0.6%	58.3
American Indian	0	0.0%	12	0.1%	48.4
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.4%	98	0.8%	N/A
Total	243	100.0%	11,584	100.0%	192.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males					
White Male	85	44.0%	5,066	52.8%	212.4
Black/African American Male	99	51.3%	3,999	41.7%	1,212.8
Hispanic Male	7	3.6%	399	4.2%	340.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	0.5%	50	0.5%	94.4
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	12	0.1%	96.3
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	1	0.5%	73	0.8%	N/A
Total	193	100.0%	9,599	100.0%	325.3
Race/Ethnicity-Females					
White Female	13	26.0%	630	31.7%	25.5
Black/African American Female	33	66.0%	1,241	62.5%	340.1
Hispanic Female	3	6.0%	74	3.7%	68.5
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	2.0%	15	0.8%	25.6
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	25	1.3%	N/A
Total	50	100.0%	1,985	100.0%	64.6
Current Age***					
<2	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.7
2-12	0	0.0%	31	0.3%	3.6
13-18	3	1.2%	34	0.3%	7.1
19-24	69	28.4%	573	4.9%	111.6
25-44	121	49.8%	4,618	39.9%	303.3
45-64	49	20.2%	5,846	50.5%	361.0
65+	1	0.4%	481	4.2%	54.5
Total	243	100.0%	11,584	100.0%	192.4
*Includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of current status (i.e., HIV or AIDS).					
†Only includes cases diagnosed or living as of June 30, 2013 and reported by September 30, 2013.					
**Per 100,000 population based on 2012 MDHSS estimates.					
***Based on age as of June 30, 2013.					
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.					

- There are 11,584 individuals living with HIV disease that were diagnosed in Missouri through June 30, 2013.
- A greater proportion of the newly diagnosed cases occurred among blacks/African Americans compared to living cases.
- The greatest proportion of newly diagnosed cases occurred among persons 25-44 years of age (49.8%). Persons 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion of those living with HIV disease (50.5%).

Table 2. New and living HIV disease cases by exposure category, Missouri 2013 [†]				
Exposure category	HIV Disease			
	2013 [†]		Living*	
Adult/Adolescent				
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	146	60.1%	7,922	68.9%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU)	9	3.7%	650	5.7%
Injecting drug use (IDU)	12	4.9%	781	6.8%
Heterosexual contact	33	13.6%	2,078	18.1%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	45	0.4%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	12	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	43	17.7%	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	243	100.0%	11,491 **	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)				
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	93	100.0%
TOTAL	243		11,584	

*Cases with no identified risk were proportionately re-distributed to known exposure categories.
[†]Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2013 and reported by September 30, 2013.
**Includes 3 cases with a confirmed “other” exposure category.

Figure 4. Living HIV disease cases by adjusted* exposure category and race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2013[†]

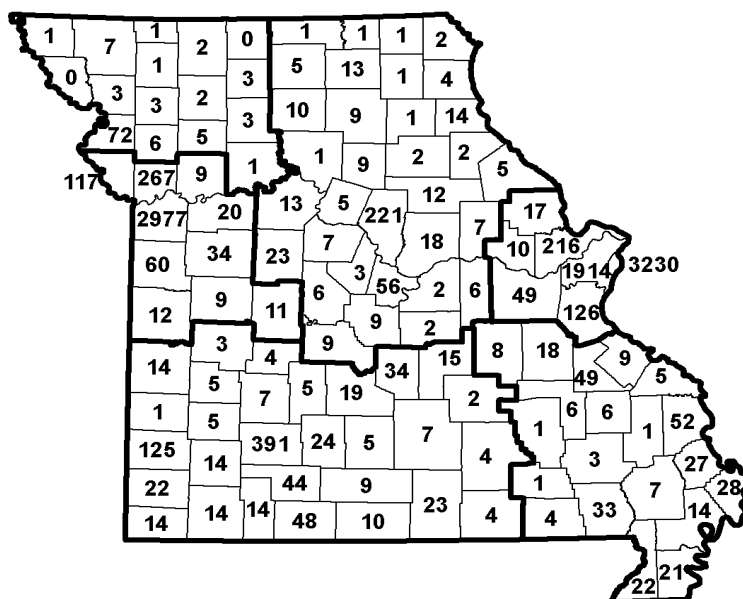


*Cases with no identified risk were proportionately re-distributed to known exposure categories. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

[†]Only includes cases diagnosed and living as of June 30, 2013 and reported by September 30, 2013.

- Of adult/adolescent cases diagnosed from January to June 30, 2013, 17.7% did not have a reported risk as of September 30, 2013. Surveillance activities have been implemented to resolve cases reported with unknown risk information. These cases will not be proportionately re-distributed until the end of the surveillance follow-up period (Table 2).
- The majority of adult/adolescent living cases are attributed to MSM (68.9%), with cases attributed to heterosexual contact representing the second greatest proportion (18.1%). Cases with missing exposure category information have been proportionately re-distributed into known exposure categories (Table 2).
- There are differences in the distribution of exposure categories among living cases by race/ethnicity (Figure 4). Among whites, 75.0% of living cases are attributed to MSM, compared to 60.9% among blacks/African Americans. In contrast, heterosexual contact represents the exposure category for 26.0% of living black/African American cases, but only 10.6% of living white cases.

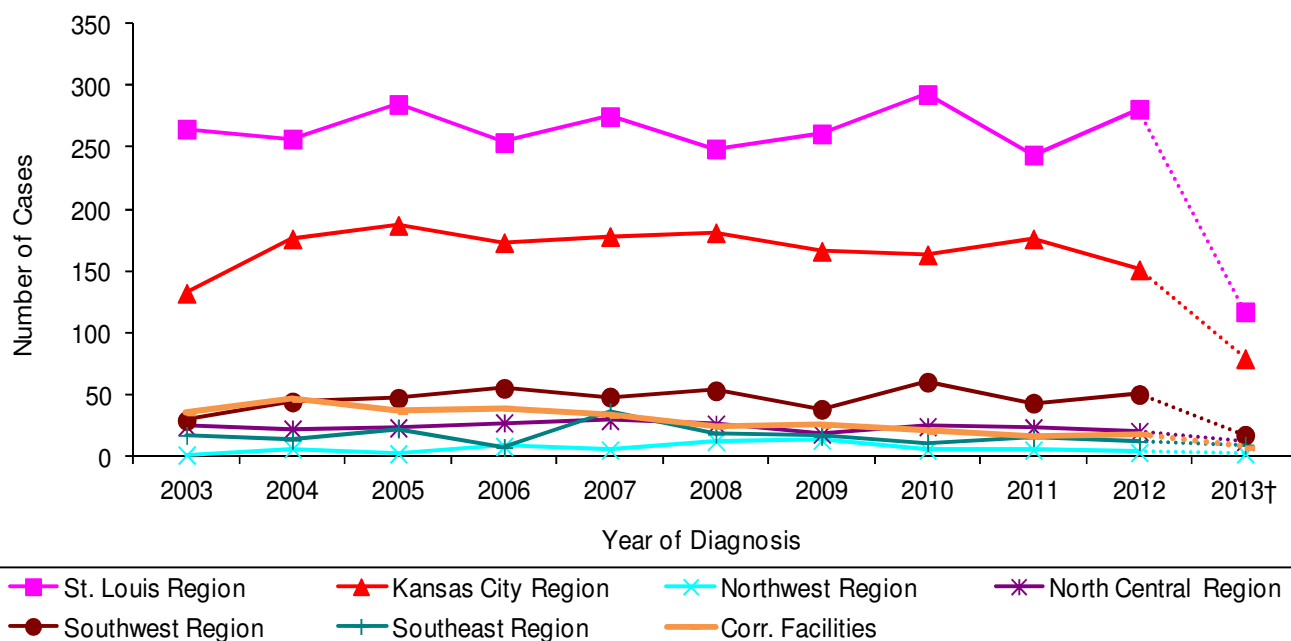
Figure 5. Number of persons living with HIV disease by county of residence* and HIV region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 1982-2013†



*Based on residence at time of most recent diagnosis of HIV or AIDS. Excludes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities (n=715).

†Includes those living with HIV disease as of June 30, 2013 and reported by September 30, 2013.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by HIV region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 2003-2013†



†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2013 and reported by September 30, 2013.

- Figure 5 presents the number of cases still presumed to be living whose most recent diagnosis (i.e. HIV or AIDS) occurred in the county. It does not reflect the current number of cases living in the county. The majority of living cases were diagnosed in Jackson County, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County.
- Although the St. Louis HIV region represents approximately 35% of Missouri's general population, over the period from 2003 to 2013, the St. Louis HIV region represented 48% of the new HIV diagnoses in Missouri (Figure 6).

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

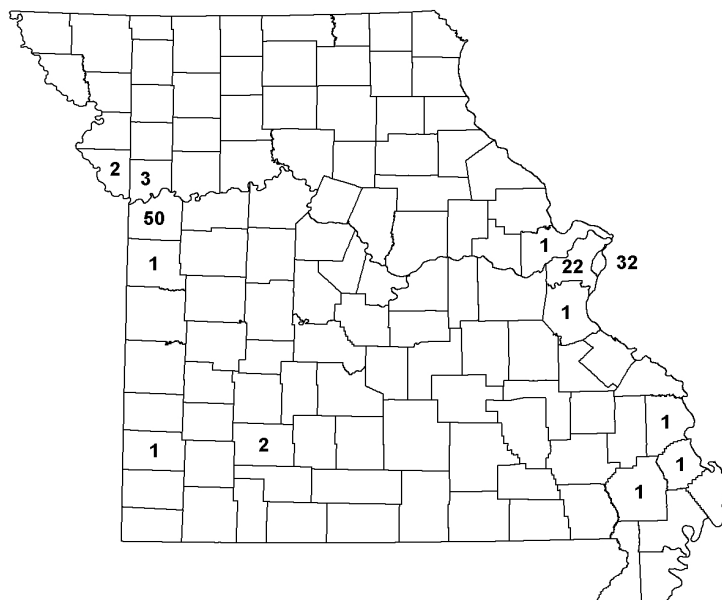
Table 3. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2013[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	47	1	48
Black/African American	56	4	60
Other/Unknown*	9	1	10
Total Cases	112	6	118
St. Louis Region			
White	19	0	19
Black/African American	30	2	32
Other/Unknown*	4	1	5
Total Cases	53	3	56
Kansas City Region			
White	23	1	24
Black/African American	25	2	27
Other/Unknown*	5	0	5
Total Cases	53	3	56
Northwest Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
North Central Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
Southwest Region			
White	3	0	3
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	3	0	3
Southeast Region			
White	2	0	2
Black/African American	1	0	1
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	3	0	3

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

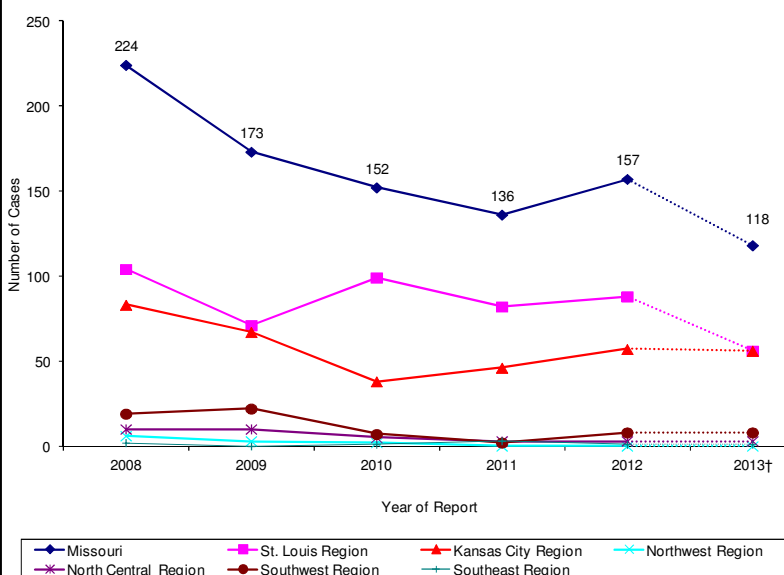
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2013[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2008-2013[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

- There have been a total of 118 P&S syphilis cases reported through June 30, 2013 in Missouri (Table 3).
- From 2008 through 2011 there was a downward trend in reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri overall. In 2012, reported cases increased, and through June 2013 that trend appears to be continuing. The Kansas City Region has 56 reported cases through June 2013 compared to 57 for all of 2012, and the North Central, Southwest and Southeast Regions have the same number of reported cases through June 2013 compared to all of 2012. Overall, Missouri has 118 reported cases through June 2013 compared to 64 for the same time period in 2012[†].
- Of the cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2013, 51 (43.2%) were co-infected with HIV. Fifty of the co-infections were diagnosed among males. Forty-six of the co-infections were attributed to MSM, one co-infection was attributed to MSM/IDU, and four co-infections had no identified risk.

EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS

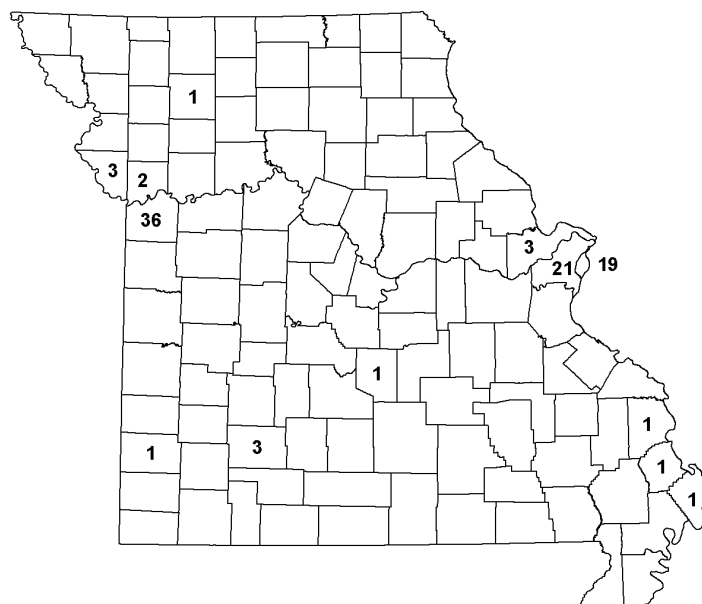
Table 4. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2013[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	30	3	33
Black/African American	49	5	54
Other/Unknown*	5	1	6
Total Cases	84	9	93
St. Louis Region			
White	11	0	11
Black/African American	26	3	29
Other/Unknown*	2	1	3
Total Cases	39	4	43
Kansas City Region			
White	13	3	16
Black/African American	20	2	22
Other/Unknown*	3	0	3
Total Cases	36	5	41
Northwest Region			
White	1	0	1
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	1	0	1
North Central Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
Southwest Region			
White	4	0	4
Black/African American	1	0	1
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	5	0	5
Southeast Region			
White	1	0	1
Black/African American	2	0	2
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	3	0	3

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

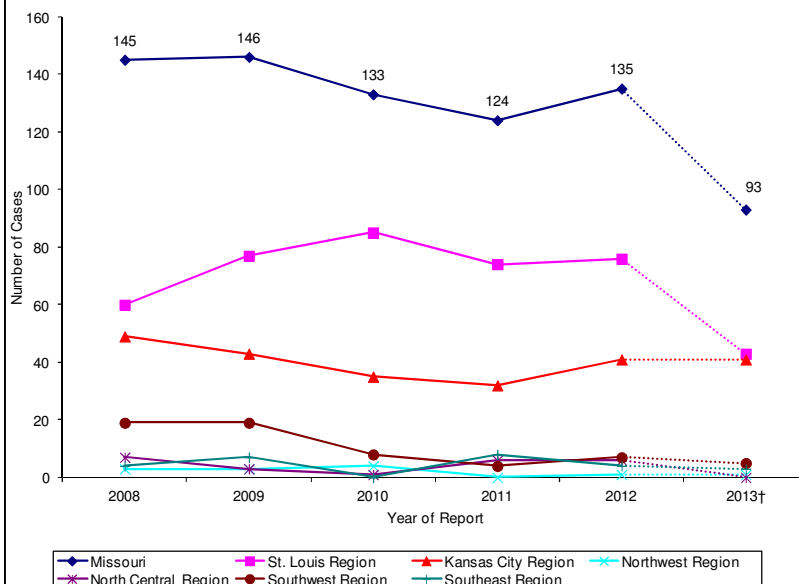
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2013[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

Figure 10. Reported early latent syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2008-2013[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

- A total of 93 early latent syphilis cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2013 (Table 4).
- Overall, from 2009 to 2011 there has been a slight decrease in the number of reported early latent syphilis cases in Missouri. The number of reported early syphilis cases increased from 2011 to 2012. An increase in early latent syphilis cases has been reported during the first six months of 2013 (93) compared to the same time period in 2012 (56¹) (Figure 10).
- Of the early latent syphilis cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2013, 43 (46.2%) were co-infected with HIV. Males represented all co-infections diagnosed. Forty of the co-infections were attributed to MSM and three were attributed to MSM/IDU.

GONORRHEA

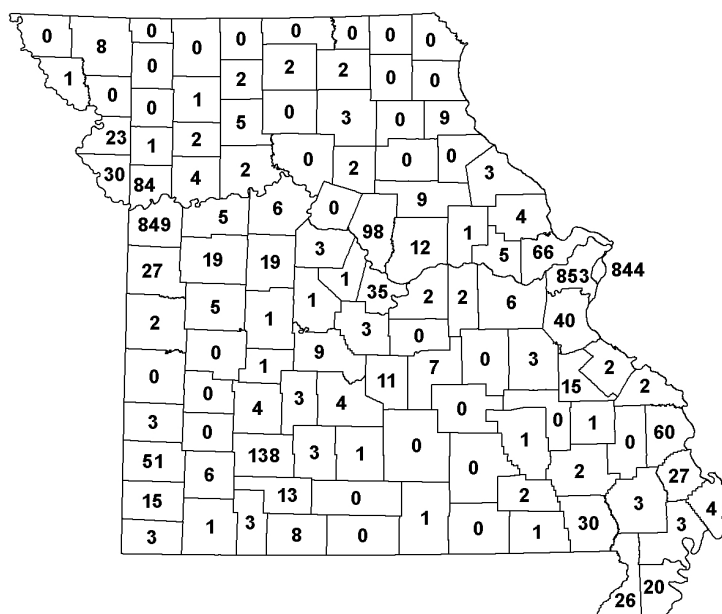
Table 5. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2013[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	365	527	892
Black/African American	1,113	1,116	2,229
Other/Unknown*	209	259	468
Total Cases	1,687	1,902	3,589
St. Louis Region			
White	107	96	203
Black/African American	691	676	1,367
Other/Unknown*	104	144	248
Total Cases	902	916	1,818
Kansas City Region			
White	128	167	295
Black/African American	283	332	615
Other/Unknown*	61	55	116
Total Cases	472	554	1,026
Northwest Region			
White	10	20	30
Black/African American	3	6	9
Other/Unknown*	2	4	6
Total Cases	15	30	45
North Central Region			
White	38	58	96
Black/African American	50	47	97
Other/Unknown*	11	18	29
Total Cases	99	123	222
Southwest Region			
White	64	120	184
Black/African American	36	11	47
Other/Unknown*	19	26	45
Total Cases	119	157	276
Southeast Region			
White	18	66	84
Black/African American	50	44	94
Other/Unknown*	12	12	24
Total Cases	80	122	202

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

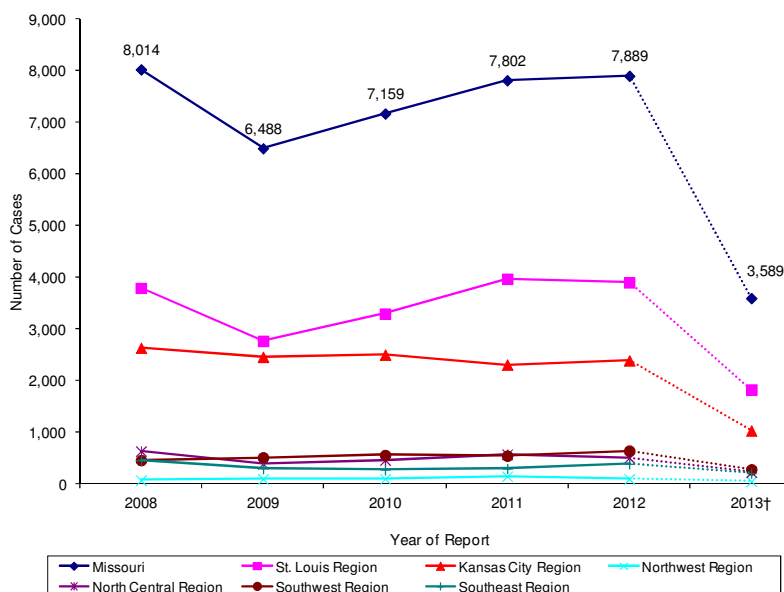
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 11. Reported gonorrhea cases by county, Missouri, 2013[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

Figure 12. Reported gonorrhea cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2008-2013[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

- A total of 3,589 gonorrhea cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2013 (Table 5).
- The number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri decreased from 2008 to 2009, and then increased through 2012 (Figure 12). Fewer gonorrhea cases have been reported during the first six months of 2013 (3,589) compared to the same time period in 2012 (4,001¹).

CHLAMYDIA

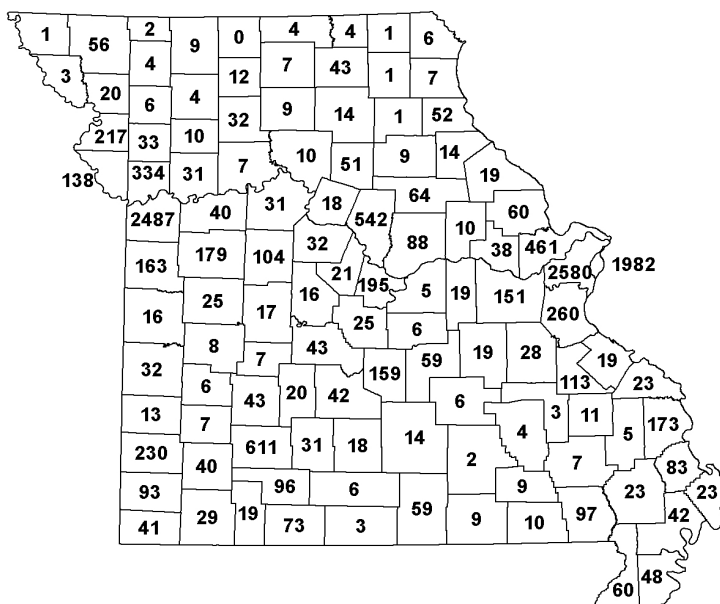
Table 6. Reported chlamydia cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2013[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	1,310	3,848	5,158
Black/African American	1,925	3,664	5,589
Other/Unknown*	707	1,971	2,678
Total Cases	3,942	9,483	13,425
St. Louis Region			
White	305	766	1,071
Black/African American	1,116	2,101	3,217
Other/Unknown*	314	930	1,244
Total Cases	1,735	3,797	5,532
Kansas City Region			
White	293	872	1,165
Black/African American	546	1,091	1,637
Other/Unknown*	191	437	628
Total Cases	1,030	2,400	3,430
Northwest Region			
White	72	244	316
Black/African American	11	31	42
Other/Unknown*	19	39	58
Total Cases	102	314	416
North Central Region			
White	209	692	901
Black/African American	132	203	335
Other/Unknown*	61	174	235
Total Cases	402	1,069	1,471
Southwest Region			
White	349	930	1,279
Black/African American	65	74	139
Other/Unknown*	91	267	358
Total Cases	505	1,271	1,776
Southeast Region			
White	82	344	426
Black/African American	55	164	219
Other/Unknown*	31	124	155
Total Cases	168	632	800

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

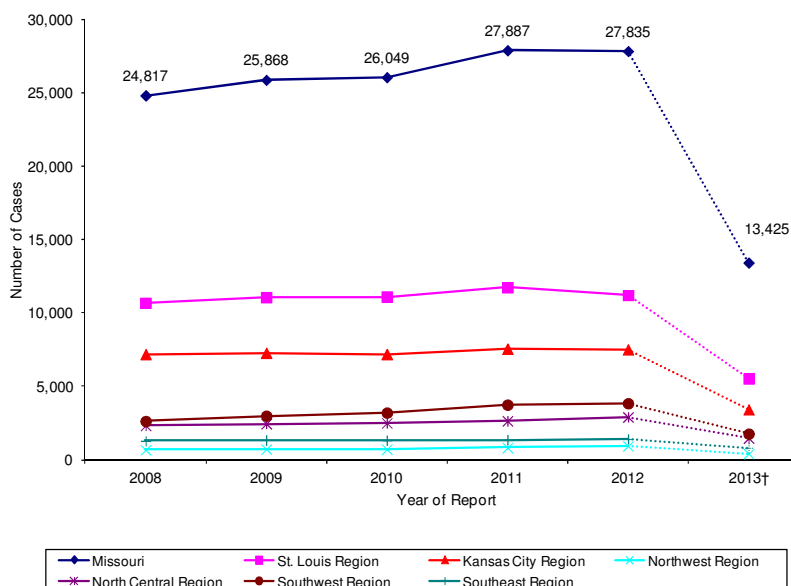
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 13. Reported chlamydia cases by county, Missouri, 2013[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

Figure 14. Reported chlamydia cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2008-2013[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2013.

- A total of 13,425 chlamydia cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2013 (Table 6).
- From 2008 to 2011 there has been a gradual increase in the number of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri overall (Figure 14). However, there was a slight decrease in reported cases in 2012 (27,835) and fewer chlamydia cases have been reported during the first six months of 2013 (13,425) compared to the same time period in 2012 (14,401¹).

References

1. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. HIV/STD Statistics, June 2012. <http://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/pdf/12statsheet.pdf>. Published November 2012.